# The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874. NUMBER 2[illegible]



## The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

| | |
|---|---|
| ONE YEAR | $2 00 |
| SIX MONTHS | 1 50 |
| THREE MONTHS | 75 |
| SINGLE COPY | 5 |

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| Squares | 1 mo | 2 mos | 3 mos | 6 mos | 1 yr |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One | $4 | $7 | $9 | $12 | $20 |
| Two | 7 | 9 | 12 | 20 | 35 |
| Three | 9 | 12 | 20 | 35 | 50 |
| Four | 15 | 25 | 35 | 50 | 70 |
| Five | 20 | 35 | 45 | 60 | 85 |
| Six | 24 | 42 | 50 | 70 | 100 |
| 1 Column | 45 | 80 | 120 | 175 | 250 |


### *MIND YOUR OWN AFFAIRS.*

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY

Just mind your own affairs,
And let your neighbor's traits alone;
If they climb on three flights of stairs,
Or even to the moon,
The trouble and the toils is theirs,
And theirs the cross or throne.

A carriage at the door
Of the "brown-stone" across the way,
Comes often, and it makes the tour
Where fashion holds the sway.
What if they ride, who walked when poor?
The bills they make they pay.

The ladies richly dressed
In furs and satins, silk and lace,
Dame fortune with abundance blessed.
Would you, if in their place,
Spurn smiling plenty that caressed
You with its rosy face?

Some have grown rich and great
By minding business of their own;
Some famous in affairs of State,
Winning a grand renown;
Some mighty men of worth and weight
Wearing the laurel crown.

I am not overseer
Of other men's minds and affairs;
Home is my happy hemisphere,
My neighbors' joys and cares,
Their toils and triumphs, there and here,
At home, abroad, are theirs.

I have no right to know
Their choice of company and friends,
Or look to see who come and go,
Who borrows or who lends;
To me I'm sure they nothing owe.
Blest is the gift God sends.

### *SMALL MEANS.*

The power of money is on the whole over-estimated. The greatest things which have been done for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription lists, but by men generally of small means. The greatest thinkers, discoverers, inventors, and artists, have been men of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers, in point of wordly circumstances.

And it will always be so. Riches are oftener an impediment than a stimulus to action and in many cases they are quite as much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and he soon grows sated with it, because he has nothing left to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time heavy on his hands; remains morally and mentally asleep and his position in society is often no higher than that of a polypus over which the tide floats.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, there is a certain Nathaniel Jackson, a person of color. We regret to say that he has doubts of the fidelity of Mrs. Nathaniel Jackson. Whenever he has occasion to be absent from home, and he is frequently absent, before departing he reads to Mrs. Jackson the following impressive document: "Mrs. Jackson: I am your husband, and you must mind no other nigger but me. You know that I will never give you up; I will stick to you, if I have to wade to my chin in blood to do it. I am a bad nigger when I get mad, so look out for me; I am coming." And then he goes.—Exchange.

### OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 18th, 1874,

*Senatorial Caucus—The Civil Rights Bill—Probable Adjournment of Congress—Social News.*

MR. EDITOR—

The Republican Senators have held a caucus to arrange the order of business for the session. They decided to take up the Geneva Award Bill—the Finance Bill—both of which have been passed since the caucus—then the Civil Rights Bill, which is to be displaced, however, when any of the Appropriation Bills are ready to be reported from the committee. If this course is to be pursued it will effectually kill the Civil Rights Bill. If the bill is taken up at least a dozen Senators are prepared to speak upon it, some of them at great length. From the present outlook, your correspondent cannot come to any other conclusion, but that Congress will not pass a bill to secure the equal rights of all persons before the law. What effect this will have upon the Fall elections remains to be seen. Manifestly something should be done. The passage of the bill will prevent all discrimination on account of color. and as long as Congress hesitates or refuses to pass it, it gives its consent to the manner in which our people are treated. Nothing was said about the Louisiana question in the caucus. The people of your State may rest assured that Congress will not interfere with its affairs. Gov. Kellogg remains there its acknowledged Chief Magistrate. Congress will probably adjourn about the first of July—certainly not later than the tenth. Both Houses meet at 11 o'clock now, and are pushing business very rapidly. The Senate has nine appropriatons yet to pass. Soon they will have night sessions, but very little business is done in that way. The weather is very warm and it will have much to do with an early adjournment, as it admonishes Congressmen that the time is drawing near when they must seek rest from the labors of a long session.

THE "WAVERLY" RECEPTION.

The social event of the week was the reception of the "Waverley" Social Club at Marini's Hall, on Friday night last. This organization is composed of our finest young men, and these gentlemens' well known experience in this direction, and their standing in the community, occasioned the pleasantest anticipations which, in the event have been completely realized. The gathering was a handsome one, the ladies were all unexceptionably attired, and it was extremely difficult to decide who of these fair creatures was the belle. In fact it would be invidious to make a distinction. Quite a number of strangers were in attendance—many of them from our neighboring city, Baltimore. At the reception, Messrs. Andrew F. Hill, of Philadelphia, and James D. Kennedy, of New Orleans, had the honor and pleasure as well of introducing to the company, two of Baltimore's fairest belles, Miss Emily Jaques and Miss Agnes V. Brooks. These ladies produced a most favorable impression. The success of the entertainment is largely due to Messrs. Wm. E. Matthews, Chris. A. Fleetwood, Thos. S. Boston, Wm. E. Augusta, and J. Wm. Cole, who, in their respective positions, were untiring in their efforts. Among the prominent persons present were Hon. and Mrs. A. J. Ransier, of South Caroiina, Hon. Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, State Senator Stevens, of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Washington, the Misses Downing, Miss Chattie Bishop, Mrs. Richard Brooks and Miss Brown, of Baltimore, the Misses Voglesang, of Annapolis, Md., Mrs. Jaques, Miss Lyons and Miss Addie Jackson, of Baltimore, Miss Alice Parke, the Misses Brooks, Miss Anna Wamsley, Messrs. John C. Matthews, Lloyd Twomey, and James Jackson, of Baltimore, James M. Vance, of New Orleans, "Piedmont," of "Our National Progress," Col. Geo. M. Arnold, W. H. Black, Wyatt Archer, James C. Napier, and R. W. Tomkins.

The music was furnished by the Marine Band. and as usual, was delightful. The supper by the well known caterer, Frennd, was of the choicest dainties of the season, and served in the latest style.

Altogether it was a most enjoyable affair. J. D. K.

### *THE EUCALYPTUS TREE.*

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS PECULIAR PROPERTIES—ITS REMARKABLE ABSORPTION OF MALARIA.

The wonderful properties of this tree have only within the past few years been discovered and appreciated. It is justly claimed that when the tree flourishes in low, marshy, and feverish districts all miasma will cease. It destroys the malarial element in any atmosphere where it grows, and is a great absorbent of moisture, draining the sub-soil almost as thoroughly as a regular system of piping.

The Eucalyptus is an evergreen, and is found in its native country, Tasmania, in boundless forests, both on the hill-side and in the lowlands, under extremes of heat and cold, ranging from 130 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Whether it will endure a greater degree of cold we think has as yet been undetermined. It is, however, worthy a trial. Its remarkably rapid growth is a matter of much surprise; attaining as it does, a maximum height of about 300 feet, with a circumference of from 30 to 50 feet. For timber and fuel it is exceedingly useful, being hard and easily worked, and very serviceable for such purposes as the keels of vessels, bridges, etc., where strength and durability are essential. It is estimated that from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 in value of this timber is exported annually from Australia. The leaves of this tree are of a dark-bluish color, about ten inches long, an inch wide, thin and oddly twisted. They exhale a strong camphor-like ordor, quite agreeable and pleasant, which with the large absorption of water by the roots, causes the beneficial influence of the tree. It bears a small white flower, having no odor. In consequence of its antifebrile qualities the English government has planted it extensively in the East Indies and Africa, in fever districts, with the most satisfactory results. In France, Cuba, Spain, Mexico, and many other places where malaria, fever, ague, and other pestilential diseases prevailed, the eucalyptus have also been planted.

The wonderful properties of this tree have been discussed by many scientific institutions in Europe. In the academy of sciences in this city its medicinal and ante-miasmatic qualitics have received considerable attention. Dr. Rigne Dupuyten testified before that academy of the virtues of the Eucalyptus, and stated that he and Dr. D'Olivera had tested it in the French hospital. In the garden surrounding this hospital a large number of trees are planted for sanitary purposes. It had been found efficacious in the treatment of affections of the larynx and of mucous membrane in general. Experiments, carefully made, have proved that in a medicinal preparation it cures cases of intermittent fever, against which quinine alone proves powerless. It is also valuable as a disinfectant.

In Algeria its cultivation was undertaken on a large scale. Some 13,000 eucalypti were planted in an extremely pestilential and unhealthy section, where fever prevailed to a great extent every year. During the first year of their growth, at the time when the fever season used to set in, not a single case fever occurred, yet the trees were only nine feet high. Since then this place is reportd free from its unwelcome visitations.

In the vicinity of Constantinople another fever spot, marshy and sickly, the whole ground was dried up by 14,000 of these trees. In Cuba, marshy diseases are rapidly disappearing upon the introduction of this tree. A railway station in the department of the Var was so pestilential that the officials could not remain there longer than a year. Forty of these trees were planted, and the unhealthy condition of the place was changed.

Two miles from Haywards, in this state, the surveyor-general planted two groves of the Eucalyptus, one of about ninety acres and other seventy acres, the whole comprising about 150,000 trees. They are now only about five years old, yet many of the trees are forty feet high, the whole making a most extensive and beautiful forest; for fuel and timber purposes being worth thousands of dollars.—San Francisco Bulletin.

### *OUR COUNTRY'S SHAME.*

An accomplished violinist, with ability not excelled by the great Ole Bull, came to this country from Mexico last fall and performed in New York City and Washington. The competent critics of these cities pronounced him a wonder as a violinist. It was his intention to travel in the United States and appear before the public in our principal cities, but that insane American prejudice against a gentleman, if he has negro blood coursing in his veins, drove the violinist, Delgado, back to Mexico. He was an educated gentleman of Negro and Indian descent, spoke fluently the French, as well as the Spanish language, but, unfortunately, did not understand the English tongue. In his native Mexico he was a free man respected and honored. In Europe he traveled without an insult, finding himself respected and entertained by the nobility, from whom he received many admirable presents. In the United States refused admission into hotels, forced into smoking cars, and constantly made to feel that he was being shunned as something loathsome. Depressed and disgusted he left the country and made his way through Texas to his native land, there to reflect on the barbarism of "the home of the free and the land of the brave." Our nation's shame and disgrace is that no gentleman or lady, notwithstanding they may be cultivated, refined and enlightened, if they have African blood in their veins, can be protected in the enjoyment or exercise of rights and privileges, that the most ignorant and dissolute white person can enjoy.

The Jubilee singers, who have for some time been traveling in England, and where they have not only been well received, but by the highest and best in the land, will, in a few days return to this country to be reminded by separate cars, separate schools, no admission into hotels, no trial by a jury of his peers for the negro, that the freedom they enjoyed in a land of which they were not citizens, deserved more the name of freedom than does the boasted liberty of the great American Republic.

The intelligence and nobility of the people of the United States should be respected in their laws, and we feel sure that those Americans who rise above a narrow prejudice based on color, and who can but feel ashamed at the treatment accorded colored ladies and gentlemen in this country, will welcome any legislation on the part of Congress that will have a tendency to relieve, not only colored people from injustice and oppression, but at the same time prevent white people from becoming barbarians.

If Congress will only give us the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, and the courts execute it, the work of bringing the United States up to as grand a height of civilization in the matter of personal liberty as is enjoyed in England, will have been well inaugurated.—National Era.

Every man desires to live long; but no man would be old.—Swift.

### *THE ART OF THINKING.*

Too much stress can not be laid upon the fundamental importance of perfect command over thought. How many a student finds a lack of this power the chief hindrance to progress! How many a page must be re-read, how many lessons conned over and over to compensate for lapse of thought! In the possession or absence of this power over mind lies the chief difference between mental strength and mental weakness. Some men think as a child plays with a hammer, striking little blows here, there, anywhere, at any object within reach. The action of a strong mind may be compared to the stone breaker's sledge hammer, dealing stubborn blows successively upon one spot till the hard rock cracks and yields.

The power to classify and arrange ideas in proper order is one that comes more or less slowly to even the best of minds. In proportion as this faculty is strengthened, desultory and wasted effort diminishes. When the mind acts, it acts to some purpose, and can begin where it left off without going over the whole ground again to take up the threads of its ratiocinations. Concentration and system are thus seen to be the chief elements in the art of thinking. To cultivate the first, constant watchfulness, to detect the least wandering, and the immediate exertion of the will to call back and hold the mind upon the subject under consideration, should be vigilantly exercised. To secure the latter, the practice of analyzing and considering the different parts of a subject, first separately and then in their relations to each other, is a discipline to which every young mind should be subjected, and which, we are sorry to say is much neglected in most methods of instruction.

### *MR. D. A. STRAKER ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.*

Mr. D. A. Straker recently delivered a lecture upon "Citizenship, its Rights and Duties—Woman Suffrage," which has been issued in pamphlet from and attracts considerable attention. The enconiums which have been passed upon it by Fred. Douglass, sr., Hon. A. G. Riddle, General O. O. Howard, Judge C. C Nott and others indicate that the subject has been treated in a philosophical and able manner. The discourse exhibits the marks of close research and hard study. Mr. Straker is a colored man. He addresses his argument more particularly to those of his own race. His pamphlet was printed at the *New National Era* office by colored workmen and is a creditable specimen of the enterprise of that class of our citizens of recent creation.

it is gratifying to see the colored race giving attention to such questions. Mr. Straker is entitled to the thanks of his fellow-citizen for taking the lead in this matter of woman suffrage. He has handled it with great discretion and skill. He seems to have arrived at the conclusion that her sex is a good objection against woman suffrage. This may not make him popular among the fair sex, but they should read before they judge. He fortifies his position with good and cogent reasons. Let the women read, study, and reply if they choose. The men should all buy the book and present it to their wives and sweethearts to read. It is replete with valuable information, and opens wide the door for investigation, research, and discusion. We are not quite prepared to indorse all of the positions assumed by Mr. Straker. We are open to conviction while we turn him and his arguments over to the advocates of womans uffrage.—National Republican.

### *EDITORS AND THEIR TEMPTATIONS.*

Editors are subjected to peculiar temptations. They sit at the focal point where politics and religion and commerce meet. They have prized favors to grant which are bidden for by all the sensitiveness of appeals to principle and appeals to meaner motives. They are landed and cursed. Mirrors of popular sentiment, they become more or less its creators. Every vice attacks their exposed freedom. All the temptations waylay them which come of night work, emergency, pressure, glowing occupation, and varied associations with the highest and lowest. It is not affectation to plead lack of time for the calmer culture of character for religious exercises, for Sabbath rest. The American editor is not bad material. He is intellectually a peer with his brethren of either of the learned professions. His industry is heroic—the range of topics he discusses limited only by the civilization of the day—his power for good or ill simply incalculable. So far from his intimacy with the current world being any hindrance to piety, it teaches him to discriminate between shams and realities. He ought, from his knowledge of present human nature and the nature of affairs, to take the place of the ancient prophet—warn and exhort, and set the example in all holiness. Pray for the weary, tempted, pre-occupied editor—that his pen may be ever dipped in truth, his soul warmed by the love of Him who stimulated humane thought. There is no class of men whom the church of Christ more needs to hasten the coming of the kingdom of God.—[Chicago Advance.

"A Woman" in the *Woman's Journal*, writes: "Girls in treating dissipated young men as equals, do a wrong that they can scarcely realize. Such men should be made to feel that until they redeem themselves, until they walk with correctness and honor in the path of right, good people will stand aloof from them. Girls who respect themselves will not be seen with such young men, and will decline to receive them on the familiar footing of friendship. It is a mistaken kindness to poultice when caustic is needed, and I am inclined to think that a little decision on the part of the girls of to-day would go far to correct the general looseness of the morality among young men."

LOVE FOR THE DEAD.—The love that survives the tomb, (says Irving,) is the noblest attribute of the soul. If it has woes, it has likewise its delights; and when the overwhelming burst of grief is lulled into the gentle tear of recollection, then the sudden anguish and convulsive agony over the present ruins of all we most loved, are softened away into pensive meditations of all that it was in the days of its loveliness. Who would root such a sorrow from the heart; though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hours of gloom, yet who would exchange it for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No! There is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead, to which we turn even from the charm of the living.

Mr. Sargent has introduced in the Senate a bill which repeals the the present law providing for colored regiments, and directing that all branches of the military service shall be opend alike to all American citizens, without regard to race or color. The bill provides that the number of colored men in the army shall at no time be less than the proportion of the colored population to the entire population.

### *THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.*

The amended legislation in the House on Thursday to the charter of the Freedman's Bank, surrounds that institution with a great many safe guards that it never had before.

It gives additional security to depositors, reduces the rate of interest, provides for a punishment of officers who may misapply the funds, limits loans to a single individual or company to $10,000 at any one time, requires the security to be double the amount of the money loaned, and improves the charter in many other respects. This with the election of Frederick Douglass, Sr., as president, aided by a new board of directors, will do a great deal toward reviving confidence in this great institution, which, whatever injury it has suffered, was the result of abused confidence imposed in a lot of speculators, who under the new organization, have been happily wiped out. The election of Mr. Douglass was made at a very opportune moment, and will have a good effect all over the country, and inspire more confidence in the bank than any event that could have occurred because the people have confidence in him, and know that nothing can swerve him from the path of rectitude.—Sunday Chronicle.

### *SPOTLESS ERMINE.*

Judge Sewall, of Massachusetts, who died in 1760, was noted for his absolute incorruptibility. His word was sacred, and his judgements were above question. In youth and in manhood he was pure and good, doing right always. It is related of him that shortly after being elevated to the bench he went into a hatter's shop for the purpose of purchasing a pair of second-hand brushes. His motive was not a parsimonious one. These old brushes were worn soft and pliable, just the quality, he sought.

"Can you spare these?" asked the judge, when he had selected a pair.

"With pleasure," was the answer.

"What is your price.?"

"If they will suit your purpose," said the hatter, "you are welcomo to them. I couldn't think of charging your Honor anything for such a trifle."

The judge, upon receiving this announcement, laid the brushes down, and with a bow turned to leave.

"Hold, your Honor. Have you forgotten your errand, or are the brushes not to you taste?"

"The brushes are just what I want," replied Sewall, "and if you please to set a fair price upon them I am ready to purchase. It may seem a needless precaution to you, but it answers my own conviction, and I cannot depart from the law. Since it has fallen to my lot to occupy a seat upon the judicial bench, I have studiously avoided reciving a gift in this manner to the value of a penny, lest, at some future period, it might possibly hold an influence in determining my judgment." C.

HOW TO KEEP A SITUATION.—Be ready to throw in an odd half-hour or an hour's time when it is an accommodation, and don't seem to make a merit of it. Do it heartily. Though not a word be said, your employer will make a note of it. Make yourself indispensable to him and he will lose many of the opposite kind before he will part with you.—Those young men who watch clock to see the very second their working hour is up—who leave, no matter what state the work may be in, at precisely the instant—who calculate the extra amount they can slight their work, and yet not get reproved—who are lavish of their employer's goods—will always be the first to receive notice when times are dull, that their services are no longer required.

# The Louisianian.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

☞ Col. W. B BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.


## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

## NOTICE.

All parties now receiving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of June next.

## CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Melpomene and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7½ o'clock. J. C. Miller, Pres't, George C. Norcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Geddes Hall, Erato between Baronne and Carondelet. G. F. Glauden, Presidsnt, A. Frilot, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. F. Ladd, President, John Pullum, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Conti and Treme streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, Pres't, Chas. P. Vigers, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Jules Lonabare, President, O. P. Fernandez, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne near Ursaline streets. B. F. Joubert, President, L. Lamaniere, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Evening Star Hall, Cadez between Camp and Chestnut streets, A. Dejoie, President, J. B. Maloney, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Claiborne, President H. McCray, Secretary.
tary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Cambronne and Burth streets, T. B. Stamps, President, F. Diebel, Secretary.

## CHANGE OF FRONT.

In a late number of the *Picayune*—formerly Democratic journal and pretentions in its, claims to represent the "oldest and best," and notable most for its unchangable assaults upon the colored citizens, and its pharisaical affection of all the Christian virtues—announces a change of front. It says:

In the next campaign, so far as to any party names or party expedients we propose to be *strictly and immovably neutral.*

No man shall receive our commendation merely because he chooses to call himself a Democrat, nor our condemnation because he chooses to call himself something else. We recognize the claim of no party upon our support and countenance, and shall abide by no party *dicta* in the course we elect to pursue.

We confess to some doubt as to the greeting we should give our contemporary on the occasion of this announcement. If the language means that the *Picayune*, in the coming elections, proposes to abandon the prejudices and suspend the functions of the political partisan, and in stead thereof, with a generous and impartial mind, will support the best men before the people for positions of honor, one could readily see that progress had been made in this instance and we would be prepared cordially to congratulate our neighbor in his departure. But if the announcement means simply that this journal is throwing off all party allegiance and assuming journalistic independence but intends in the meanwhile to retain its prejudices, and let its selfishness find expression, in the role of a political Dalgetty or free lance, we find the occasion cause not for congratulation but for warning. Acting not solely under the charity, that welcomes the returning Prodigal, but with reference to the prudence required to foresee and prevent evil, we must put the *Picayune* on probation, and first prove its faith by its works, before giving our confidence or congratulations.

It possesses undoubted editorial ability, but when we review its course, we find little of profound and honest political convictions in its columns.

## LOUISIANA DEMAGOGUES.

The constituent elements of a demagogue are deceit and selfishness—the first being the medium through which the last finds its expression—and the political demagogue is to be reprobated largely in proportion to the sanctity and gravity of the interest invaded by him. The most culpable of this class is the man, who would attempt to compass political ends by inspiring and developing race animosities among the people of the State.

We have in our midst, two types of this most exècrable political class, and they show their virus, not only on the streets and in the clubs, but in the journals of the country. One type seeks political preferment by industriously laboring to produce such fundamental suspicions in the minds of the white and colored citizens respectively, relative to the integrity and purposes of each, as would, if it existed unrestrained, issue in a war of races. To further this bad end, no dignified manly effort is put forth by colored men to secure the enjoyment of their equal rights under the law, but this dangerous element in our midst, misconstrues the legitimate purposes of these legitimate actions, and charges, that the colored man is aggressive, offensively obtrusive, and proposes to obtain and keep exclusive rule of the State, and to monopolize all its honorable trusts as against the white citizen.

The other type, of this selfish character, seeks the same evil end by substantially playing upon the same race prejudices, but in so devious and sinuous a way, as that the unwary may be overreached and led astray. This type of the political trader is less manly, apparently less bitter, but really, equally selfish, more hypocritical and more dangerous than that first described by us. They deprecate a war of races, seek to make it abhorrent to the simple-minded and honest colored voter; urge the necessity of having an infusion of the white element in the Republican party—though pursuing a course of proscription toward the frank political white man, which is foreign to the heart of the colored citizen, by which they keep this element conveniently small, say only large enough to furnish leadership for the colored masses and lucrative offices to fill, yet forsooth, if any independent citizen of our race, of equal intelligence with themselves, should at the instance of his people aspire, to be a political leader and seek an official consideration and representation for them very modestly proportionate to their political numbers, weight and influence—such a man is hunted down by these self-seeking, characterless white adventurers, and when all other means fail to destroy the confidence of the colored people in him, these execrable demagogues, as a last resort, suggest, insinuate, and sometimes even assert that the colored leader, whose proscription is attempted, is driving the white men out of the party and acting so as to produce a war of races. We have to say that both of these types of political tricksters are known, and will be marked by the intelligent colored citizen.

They want no war of races, in their hearts they love their white brethren, and long for the era of good will and kindly offices, as a necessity to the best interest of both races. They seek under the law only their own, and unobtrusively and uniformly, they concede and respect the rights in others that they claim for themselves; nor do they want all the offices, but only a fair consideration in official positions when qualified to hold them and when the will of their constituents entitle them to the same; nor do they want to drive the honest white classes out of the party or out of their political fellowship; but they do propose—while giving equal privileges to the white voters who politically sympathize and co-operate with them—not to pay a bonus for the white leadership that has been too frequently their shame and injury, and they do not recognize the fractional value of the white office-holders of the party to be of such importance and such vital concern, as to make it either safe or wise for them to abdicate all their rights to office, and forego confidence in themselves in order to retain these men in the van. To this latter type of the demagogue especially, let it be known and understood, that the colored man has not been delivered from a physical bondage with any purpose that he should lapse into an equally terrible political slavery. He wants friends, but no masters, and while conceding all to the hand that helps him, whether it be white or black, that is due, they propose to trust each other and not to be swerved by trick or threat from their confidence in the tried and true men of their own class, in working out the salvation of their race.

## THE REPUBLICAN'S "FRACTION."

We had occasion, in our last issue, to comment upon certain tendencies and tempers, manifested in the city press including the official journal, the *Republican*, which we deemed fraught with mischief to the colored people of the State,

We attempted to state the truth, frankly and fully, and deduce the legitimate and sober conclusions authorized by our premises. We particularly alleged a set purpose, on the part of the *Republican* and other journals, to set aside the verdict of the people as expressed in the election of Gov. Pinchback to the U. S. Senate from the State of Louisiana, and we construed this effort on the part of these journals to deprive the colored citizens of their chosen leader, to import danger and division to the colored masses—coming in the immediate form of a practical Democrat victory in Louisiana, or the dominancy of the party by certain white men, a small and fractional portion of the voters making up the Republican majority of this State. Our contemporary replies as follows:

AN IMPORTANT FRACTION.—The LOUISIANIAN estimate the white Republican vote of this State are equal to one-twentieth of the strenth of the party. Without expressing any opinion upon the accuracy of this estimate as to the numbers, we would remind our contemporary that this is a very important fraction—one whose loss would be irreparable. This little band is the head of the whole body, without which the other nineteen-twentieths would be unable to accomplish any very brilliant successes. Perhaps it will be found prudent to revise the estimate.

We are not willing to admit that this "important fraction" is as necessary to Republican success as affirmed, though by no means do we underate their value.

Nor did we, nor do we indiscriminately and generally question their honesty or worth; but we do not find, in anything they have done or may do, sufficient to entitle them to a monopoly of the guidance, counsel, or confidence of the Republican masses of Louisiana.

Some of the successes achieved under the auspices of this "important fraction" have been more brilliant than either creditable or substantial, and many thoughtful Republicans, when they review said successes—extending through the years and leaving their record behind—are begining to feel like Phyrrus, when he looked upon the faces of his dead soldiers and counted the cost of victory over the Roman troops: "Another such victory and I am undone."

It moy be "prudent" in the language of the *Republican* "to revise the estimate" not only of the numbers, but also the value of "the very brilliant successes" referable thereto.

One day Dr. Whately was walking with a young officer of artillery who was allied to him in blood, when the latter propounded the following riddle: "What is the difference between a donkey and an archbishop?" Whately gave it up, and received the following reply: "The one carries his cross behind and the other before," referring to the marks of the cross on the back of the domestic ass and on the apron of an archbishop! Very good, indeed," laughed Whately: "And now can you tell me the difference between a donkey and a captain of artillery?" "No, indeed, I cannot," replied the officer. "There is none whatever," rejoined the archbihsop.

It was Sir Richard Steel that said to certain great man whom he wished to invite, "If Sir, you ever come within a mile of my house I hope you will stop there."

## SUMNER BOYS' SCHOOL PIC-NIC.

One of the most enjoyable picnics of the season was given on Thursday last, at the City Park, by the above named School. The arrangements were complete and reflect much credit upon Prof. Williams and the ladies in charge. The music by Kelley's Brass Band and also by the String Band, under the leadership of Prof. Richardson, was excellent, and the lovers of the dance were afforded full opportunity for the enjoyment thereof.

The best of order prevailed; and when the time for departure came the prompt and orderly manner in which the pupils formed into line and marched to the cars which were in waiting to convey them to the city commanded the attention of the guests present, and evidenced careful training and discipline.

These occasions are always joyous and happy, especially to the young, and we trust the days set apart for their rural gambols may have many returns.

## LIFE OF CHARLES SUMNER.

This massive and handsome volume has just been issued from the press of one of the best known publishing houses of subscription books in this city, and has been well received by the public, and the Press. Everything connected with its publication seemed auspicious. Mr. Sumner was generally acknowledged to be the ablest of American statesmen, wnen he stood on the floor of the Senate only two short months ago, and few, if any of our popular authors were as well qualified to portray his public career, as Mr. Lester. His long and close intimacy with the Senator; his study of American History and Politics; his extensive knowledge of public affairs; his warm sympathy with the genius and spirit of Sumner; and the enthusiasm he displays in all his writings, seem specially to have qualified him for his task. which he has treated as a labor of love throughout.

That so large and pretentious a volume should appear so soon after the death of the subject of the biography, would readily suggest hasty compilation, rather than the mature preparation such a work should demand. But a careful examination will show abundant evidence that much of this work must have been written long ago—for such ripe views and mature reflections, are never the result of careless thought, or style. The author seems to have had much of his volume in a very forward state of preparation, while the sending of it through the press was rendered comparatively easy task.

Other more elaborate lives of Mr. Sumner may hereafter appear, but hardly any one will be likely to fill the place Mr. Lester's book will hold in the appreciation of the public. Probably to no one will be accorded deeper interest, or higher authenticity.

Doctor Johnson, while taking tea on a certain occasian at the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds, (Miss Reynolds presiding,) took it into his head, as was his wont, to decry the poetry of Gray. He audaciously maintained that he could *extemporize* as good verse as Gray ever wrote. "For instance," said he:

"As with my hat upon my head,
I walked along the strand:
I there did meet another man,
With his hat in his hand.

"Or, to make the lines more appropriate to the present occasion; (he addressed himself to Miss Reynolds):

"And now, I pray thee, Renny dear,
I pray thee give to me,
With cream and sugar sweetened well,
Another dish of tea.

But hear alas! this mornful truth,
Nor hear it with a frown,
Thou canst not make the tea so fast
As I can gulp it down."

At the trial of Warren Hastings, when the oratorical powers of Pitt, Burk and Sheridan were brought so emphatically into play, old Doctor Parr, (the Head Master of Harrow School) was an interested listener on the occasion, for Richard Brinsley had been the Doctor's favorite pupil. At the close of the eloquent tournament, the Doctor had retired to his corner in the Westminister Coffee House, where he was launching out, as a matter of course, in pr ise of the speech of Sheridan. Burk happening in, heard most of the Doctor's eulogy; and, at its close, remarked, "Why, Doctor, you have said nothing about my speech." "Your speech Edmund." thundered forth the Doctor, "was oppressed by epithet, dislocated by parentheses, and debilitated by amplification."

## CHURCH CEREMONIES.

### DEDICATION OF THE UNION CHAPEL.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE—ELOQUENT SERMON AND DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFICE.

There is no more assured guarantee of the future well-being of a community than the tendency evinced by its members to erect temples where, (be they called Hebrew Synagogues, Roman Catholic Churches, or Protestant Meeting Houses,) these principles of integrity, of virtue and of obedience to Divine law, are inculcated, upon the observance of which depend the durability of society. It is the recognition of this truth that causes us to congratulate the city of New Orleans, that on Sunday last, a Church was dedicated in our midst. The edifice in question is located on Bienvielle street, between Marias and Villere, and was commenced by the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church having as Pastor, the Rev. George Dardis, who is deservedly esteemed, because of the excellence of his attainments and the fidelity with which he fulfills the duties of his sacred trust. The energy of this Reverend gentleman gave such assistance to the desire manifested by his charge for a church structure, wherein their rapidly increasing numbers could be accommodated; that although the corner-stone was only laid in 1872, the building itself has been completed for some time. The loyalty of this congregation to their religious convictions has received the most practical exemplification, in the fact that although very generally poor in purse, and struggling with others in the recent financial embarrassments of the community, over twenty thousand dollars have been contributed by them to erect their new church, which they have named

THE UNION CHAPEL.

Two stories in height, its ground floor is intended for a lecture room, wherein twelve hundred persons can be comfortably seated, whilst the upper story is the church proper, where at least one thousand people have ample room. The structure itself is of wood, plainly painted, whilst the interior is marked by all that simplicity which is generally advocated by Protestants upon the theory that it is conducive to the undivided attention of the congregation. The arrangement for seats is admirable—there being no pews, but simply the famous Recitation Seats, (furnished by the Excelsior Church, Office and School Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati.) There is no church building possessed by the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), in this city or State that can conveniently seat so large a number of devotees as the Union Chapel, and that congregation are to be felicitated upon the success that has rewarded their efforts to secure a neat, creditable and commodious structure wherein God may be worshiped. It was determined by the Trustees and Pastor that on Sunday last, the Chuch should be

DEDICATED.

The practice of solemnly dedicating to God those edifices which had been built for his worship, is very ancient. The precise manner in which it was done, for the first three ages of Christianity is unknown; but Eusebius gives an account of the ceremony by which the Church of Jerusalem, built by Constantine, was consecrated, A. D., 335. The Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological and Eclesiastical Literature, prepared by Doctors McClintock and Strong, declares that "the form used in the Methodist Church for dedication, is taken partly from a form of consecration prepared by Bishop Andrews, and partly from the form of 1712, adopted by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States."

The day selected was beautifully clear, and the morning services were attended by a large number of persons who were edified by a most interesting sermon from the Rev. James M. Vance. Service at night was also had, when an instructive and powerful discourse was preached by Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., but the Dedication Sermon, *per se*, was delivered in the afternoon by the

REV. W. M. DAILY, D. D.

The Rev. William M. Daily, was born in Ohio, and removed to Indiana at an early age, where he commenced preaching the Gospel whilst a youth of only seventeen years. Education and study developed his natural abilities, and, thirty years ago he was recognized as being among the ablest Divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Stationed in Washington City for some time, the eloquence and freshness of his discourses, made his church a favorite resort with Congressmen in days, when the "oldest and best" were fond of declaring ability was a condition precedent to Congressional honors. So great was this clergyman's popularity among the representatives of the people, that at the last session of the last Congress, under President Tyler's Administration, 1844-'45, W. M. Daily was elected Chaplain of Congress—an honor that was likewise accorded him by the members of the succeeding Congress, 1845-'47, that assembled simultaneously with the inauguration of President Polk. Subsequent to this, the Indiana State University conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the former Chaplain, who shortly thereafter received the more ponderous title of Learned Doctor of Laws from the Louisville, Kentucky, University. During the late war wherein so many gallant men, (as Stephen A. Douglass, was wont to express it,) "sought to recover their rights in the Territories," Dr. Daily was commissioned a Chaplain in the United States Army, being stationed principally at St. Louis, Mo., where thousands of soldiers of both armies were the recipients of his attention and care. Five years since, Dr. Daily was ordered to this city to give to the church which had received the hope and vigor of his early years, the matured strength of his experienced and splendid talents. The wisdom of this action was evinced by the fact that the Mississippi Mission Conference held in this city December 19, 1867, had taken an advanced position in regard to the distinctions heretofore made in churches, because of the races. This position was, on motion of Rev. A. C. McDonald, December 20, 1867, assumed and a resolution expressing it in the following language was, (the writer quotes from the official report,) unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Mississippi Conference having been organized on the great principles of equal rights, the common brotherhood of men, the oneness of believers in Christ, and the perfect equality of all men before the altar of God, and that, recognizing as we do the odiousness of all distinctions founded on caste, we declare as the established principle of this Conference that we are, and will remain, unalterably opposed to all distinctions made in the House of God on account of race or color."

At the time of this action, the city of New Orleans was a part of the Mississippi Conference, and few will forget the severe tests to which the weak-minded among the Methodists of both races were subjected. The power of that test will be better appreciated when it is recollected that, although near an entire decade has elapsed since this action, not two months have passed since in this very city, the action thus courageously taken by the superiority of the church, was deliberately repudiated by the Pastor and Board of Trustees of the Ames Church, on the corner Calliope and St. Charles streets, colored men and colored clergymen, were denied admittance to the ground floor of that church edifice, and were directed to the galleries, in the hope, possibly, that a petty exhibition of vulgar prejudice, by causing its recipients to be martys in this world might the better fit them to be saints in the next! "Mild and gen'eel people do not like the idea of persecution," says Sydney Smith, the clerical dignitary, and wittily declares that as "Fire and fagot, chains and stone walls, have been clamored away; nothing now remains but to mortify a man's pride." This spirit of intolerance, as evinced at the Ames Church, however, is more to be attributed to a love of social delights or a desire for commercial success, rather than any deep-rooted opinions, the more probably as those entertaining them are more prone to quote Tennyson than the inspired writers of prose, and hope for the conversion of Africa, because, among other results, the growth of cotton will extend and the demand for domestic goods consequently increase. This Ames Church episode, has created so much discussion in the secular and rellgious press that some curiosity was expressed as to the course that would be pursued by those having in charge the dedication of the Union Chapel, and it was with very considerable satisfaction that those Christians who do not believe the Arch Angel will enquire as to the race or color of the candidate for Celestial honors, were informed that the Rev. Dr. Daily had been selected to preach the sermon upon that occasion. An orator of National reputation—a scholar whose researches had been recognized by the accordance of the highest titular distinctions known to collegiate institutions. A gentleman whose manners and character, had made him a welcome guest in social circles, whose members would scorn association with one who sought recommendation by yielding to vulgar prejudices. Dr. Daily, the presidlng Elder of the Louisiana Conference, gave to the resolution hereinbefore quoted, the powerful support of his renown and his position in accepting the trust so wisely accorded him. In one of the most powerful of his published sermons, "Discourses from the Pulpit"—copies of which can be had at Gresham's, in this city—Dr. Daily preaching on "The Democracy of Christianity," took for his text the words "And the Common People heard him gladly," St. Mark, xii, 37, in which he said, referring to this phrase, the common people:

"The Common People are the toiling, producing millions of mankind. They are the great instrumentalities for the improvement and wealth of the world. Upon them the commonwealth is dependent for its revenue, its highways, its railroads, its asylums, its school-houses and its churches, and for all the whirling hum of its varied machinery in production. In short, they furnish the nation all its supplies in peace, and then stand as its sure defense in time of war. * * * The Bible, science, common-sense and experience, all unite in recommending to us measures that can but result in the highest philanthropy or universal love to the human race, and obedience to the laws of God, resulting in the organization of society unto ONE LIVING BROTHERHOOD. * * * Christ appeals to the great throbbing heart of the masses, and to this appeal, there is a hearty response. They hail his coming, as the year of Jubilee, begin to rise in their majesty to break the chains of their thraldom, and assert their right to be freemen in Christ Jesus. And the high eulogium, pronounced upon both the preacher and his hearers, is the record of my text, 'The Common people heard him gladly.'"

These utterances, spoken about the time of the adoption of the resolution we have quoted, very clearly show that this distinguished clergyman regarded it as honor to be invited to preach the Gospel to God's creatures, without making it a condition perquisite, that his words should be heard by all races, indeed, but that only one race should be seated on the ground floor!

The exercises connected with the didication commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon, and after some excellent music from the choir, an appropriate and impressive prayer was offered by the Rev. J. M. Vance, following whsch, Dr. Daily came forward to preach

THE SERMON OF THE DAY,

which he prefaced by the declaration that, although he had been in the pulpit some forty-three years, he had never yet been able to remove from him the diffidence and sense of the awful responsibility that was invariably associated with the discharge of clerical duty. Therefore, was it, that he implored help from above to aid him upon this occasion; an occasion that he hoped all would join him in supplicating, might result to the glory of God. He had selebted for his theme, "The Three Gardens," and would employ a diversity of texts in his elucidation of the subject. The first was "And the Lord God planted a Garden Eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed," from the 2d chapter of Genesis, 8th verse. The second, "When Jesus had spoken these words, he went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron, where was a garden, into the which he entered, and his disciples." St. John 18, 1; and the third, "He that hath an ear, let him hear what the spirit saith unto the Churches; To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God." Revelations 11, 7.

The phrase "Garden" had generally been employed by ancient writers to express a place of delights, but in this instance he would use it in conjunction with the proposition that there was a Trinity of Gardens. The first text, represented the Creation in Eden, the primal glory and ultimate shame of man; the second text, indicated the sufferings and glory of man; the third text showed the ultimate triumph and

heroism of the third garden. In the second, we had the sufferings and following glory, occasioned by the sins in the first garden. In the third garden, we had the results of the sufferings in the second garden, which, in themselves, had been but the legitimate consequences of the sins in the first.

The fondness of clerical portrayal of the importance of erecting churches that the wrath of Deity might be averted, (not so much from gratitude to God), was in the early days so marked, that Disraeli in his Curiosities of Literature, states that "Cælius Secundas Curio, a noble Italian, published a Treatise "De Amplitudine Beati Regni Dei," to prove that Heaven has more inhabitants than Hell, or in his own phrase, that the *Elect* are more numerous than the *Reprobate*. We may smile at these works, but their design was benevolent. They were the first streaks of the morning light of the Reformation."

This more liberal view of the generosity of God is now assumed by nearly all sects, and in the description given by Dr. Daily of the creation and fall of man, with the birth of Christ it was made clear to all of his auditors that the orator fully appreciated those words "And God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son,"

The discourse of Dr. Daily was of nearly two hours duration, and the highest proof of its effectiveness was given in the fact that, although the large auditorium was densely crowded, and the temperature unpleasantly warm, the regret was universal that the preacher stopped so soon. Our space precludes a report of this most admirable discourse, a fact that we regret the more, because, in a purely literary point of view, Doctor Daily's description of Eden, of the sufferings of Christ—of the joys of Heaven was as a Word Painting—simply inimitable.

As already stated, all the available space in the Lecture Room was occupied, among those present being the Reverends J. C. Hartzell, B. D., the accomplished Editor of the *South-Western Advocate*; James M. Vance, Presiding Elder of the Opelousas District; Morris C. Cole, who is so universally esteemed, not only as a Christian gentleman, but for the able services he has rendered to the Educational cause, and George Dardis; whilst the Laity and other seats were represented by the Hon. Wm. G. Brown, the State Superintendent of Education; the Hon. P. G. Deslonde, Secretary of State; the Hon. F. C. Antoine; Judge A. H. McArthur; Judge Staes; the Hon. E. S. Stoddard, the Fourth Division School Superintendent; Henry A. Corbin, Esq., Secretary of the City School Board, and other gentlemen well known in official and political circles.

## *PORSON ON MORAL WIT.*

Dr. Parr, though magnanimous enough to do full justice to the scholarship of Dr. Porson, evidently deemed the latter a poor conversationist, and is supposed to have entrapped poor Porson into the acceptance of an invitation to dinner, at a house where Parr, it was well understood, would be present. The dinner hour had arrived, and the guests were being placed, when it was discovered that Parr and Parson were exactly opposite to each other at table. Parr was evidently swelling with the consciousness of his superiority as a talker, and gloating over his victim, (that soon was to be) quietly seated on the other side. The extatic moment arrived. Parr. in a somewhat stentorian voice, (which was natural to him,) roared, "Dr. Porson! what do you think of the introduction of moral wit into the world?" "Why, Doctor," quietly replied Porson, "I think we could have done very well without it." Parr subsided.

DREAMS.—Some philosopher, who evidently knows how it is himself, interprets dreams as follows :—

If a man dreams the devil is after him, it is a sign he had better settle his subscription bill.

If he dreams of an earthquake, and a turmoil generally, it is a sign that he is going to get married.

If he (being a married man) dreams of some fearful mysterious, danger, it is a sign that his mother-in-law is coming to spend a few days with her darling daughter.

If he dreams that his head is in danger and his hair all falls out, it is a sign he will have quarrel with his wife.

If he dreams of being accosted by a strange man, who insists on talking with him, it is a sign that he had better know all the policemen.

If he dreams of making a fool of himself, it is a true sign that it is so.

## *TIMES GO BY TURNS.*

An English Jesuit, Robert Southwell, wrote the following lines of much merit, two centuries and a half ago. The philosophic strain of the piece is worthy of admiration.—L.

The lopped tree in time may grow again,
Most naked plants renew both fruit and flower;
The sorriest weight may find relief from pain,
The driest soil suck in some moistening shower.
Times go by turns and chances change by course,
From foul to fair, from better hap to worse.

The sea of fortune doth for ever flow,
She draws her favors to the lowest ebb;
Her tides have equal times to come and go,
Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web.
No joy so great but runneth to an end.
No hap so hard but may in time amend.

Not always fall of leaf, no even spring;
No endless night, nor yet eternal day;
The saddest birds a season finds to sing,
The roughest storm a calm may soon allay.
Thus with succeeding turns God tempereth all,
That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.

A chance may win that by mischance was lost.
That net that holds no great, takes little fish;
In some things all, in all things none are crossed:
Few all they need; but none have all they wish
Unmingled joys here to no man befall;
Who least, have some; who most, hath never all.

## *CREMATION.*

The Cincinnati *Times* discusses the question of "What to do with the dead" with a coolness which which would not be incompatible with the climate of the Arctic circle It says:

"What to do with their dead has been a problem of great interest to humanity for all time, and each age has had its peculiar fashion, which depended very closely upon the nature of the prevalent religion; or, as Arnold would say, upon how much emotion was mixed up with their mortality. They have been wrapped in spices and drugs, and laid away to shrivel for a thousand years in Egypt. They have been composedly burned to ashes in Southern Europe and the far East. In the far North of Greenland and Russia they have been firmly bound in to sitting posture, covered with stones, and left to freeze through summer and winter, provided the Artic Bear was willing. In the middle belts of Africa, and among the tribes of the Valley of the Amazons, they have been cleaned like a deer for the market and hung up in the sun to dry. In the scientific circles of Paris they have been subjected to chemical action and immense pressure, resulting in sort of *papier mache* material, which could be formed into elegant and suggestive parlor ornaments for mantel and sideboard. Among the wild races of Scandinavia and Northern Germany, centuries agone, it was not uncommon to meet the silver-mounted skull of some favorite ancestor at the banquit table, or find his polished thighbone ornamenting the armory. And nowadays we put them away in the earth under more or less of marble, or fill their emptiest veins with bi-choloride of mercury, and shelve them in a vault to shrivel after the manner of the Egyptains. Occasionally there is a more touching case, as of the bereaved widow who kept the embalmed body of her spouse in the parlor for six weeks, moved him up stairs on the coming of a new suitor, into the garret at the new wedding, and to the graveyard on returning from the bridal trip.

We have been no less curious, too, in the treatment of the remains after their first disposition. We have collected our tears in bottles, and poured them over the urned ashes in the far East. We have poured wine and scattered flowers on their graves with the Latins and Greeks. We have put venison and the impliments of the chase at their feet with red Indian, and we have dropped flowers and tears on their grassp mounds in modern days. But everywhere, under all ages, and all religions or nons, some of the affection borne for the person has clung to the body; and the tenderness of regard for the latter has increased with increasing civilization.

"And now comes a long and noisy demand from some one or two papers that we shall burn our dead instead of burying them. There is no particular objection to it, that occurs to us; it is simply a matter of taste. If the body is to be resurrected, it is as easy a matter to collect and restore gases dissipated by fire as those scattered by decomposition; and none are likely to maintain that the soul is affected by either process. The gentlemen who desire to burn their dead, and scatter the ashes to the wind, should certainly be permitted to do so. They might even be used as a fertilizer, and the same end attained as by the condensing process of the French scientists, or the embalming one of the bereaved widow. Let the broken-hearted Joan for instance scatter the ashes of Darby on a potato hill, and remark over her next summer's murphy, 'Now do I consume a portion of the body of my late lamented.' Or let Farmer Green purchase the ash supply of a cremation furnace for his wheatfield, and advertise in the daily papers' This flour, ladies and gentlemen, is far more nutritious than most flour, as containing in it the gases envolved from the cremation of many human beings.'

"We might continue dilating upon so attractive a theme, but it is unnecessary. The world is wedded to its ways; and will go on burying its dead in the future, as in the past, until another era in civilization completely changes our beliefs and our traditions."

## MASONIC.

### A.·. Y.·. M.·.

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm, Weeks, W.·. M.·., meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

St. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A.·. Y.·. M.·. Wm. Thompson, W.·. M.·. Meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson E.·. M.·. Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hallf First Friday evening of each month.

## DIRECTORY

Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England.

AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

Wm. THOMPSON DODGE, No. 1507, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 1528, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1336, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street,

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

Wm. THOMPSON,
President.

ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

H. BANKS, President.
Wm. THOMPSON, Directors.


PARTIES
WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS
—FOR CASH—
Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at
*BRASELMAN & ADAM'S*
CASH HOUSE
THAN
ELSEWHERE.
A Glance through their immense stock
—OF—
Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
WILL CONVINCE



ALCORN
UNIVERSITY

This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river

The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and healthful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree.

Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gently undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude.

No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-distinction.

The ample endowment of the
UNIVERSITY
enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate :

Board, Washing, Bed-Room Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.

No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States.

A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges.

☞For further information, address
H. R. REVELS, D. D.,
PRESIDENT,
Or W. H. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty.
Rodney, Miss., May 1874.



PHILIP WERLEIN.
THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF
DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, PLEYEL, AND J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEEDHAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS,
Has constantly on hand at his Salesrooms,
80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET,
A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.

☞Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments.

PHILIP WERLEIN.
mr21 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street.


## RATES OF POSTAGE.

*LETTERS.*

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

*BOOKS.*

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight..2 cts.
Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.....2 cts.
The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

*NEWSPAPERS.*

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dailies | 35 cts. | per qr |
| Weeklies | 5 " | " |
| Monthlies (not over 4 oz) | 3 " | " |
| Quarterlies | 1 " | " |

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

*MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.*

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

*MONEY ORDERS.*

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

*POST ITEMS.*

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in glass can be sent by mail.


AGENTS WANTED for the Great Dollar Weekly,
THE UNITED STATES,
An 8 page, 32 column weekly.
Forty per cent. commission to agents.
For specimens and particulars inclose stamp and address,
H. C. BARTLETT



PROSPECTUS.
THE REPUBLIC.

The REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, The REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such ability as it can command the present and practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will do what may be done, within its sphere, to inform the people and improve the Government.

The REPUBLIC holds that, as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identical; that the obligations of both are mutual; and that it is the duty of each and all to promote this common knowledge, advance these common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends The REPUBLIC will work faithfully and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen in this essential labor.

☞Special attention will be given to important Departmental and Judicial decisions, and valuable and novel inventions will be duly noticed.

TERMS.

The REPUBLIC, a monthly magazine, published at Washington, D. C., and containing sixty-four pages of matter, exclusive of advertisements or appendix, will be supplied to single subscribers, subject to postage, at $2 per year, or six copies for $10. Where postage is paid by the publishers, 25 cents will be added to the price of each yearly subscription. Remittances should be made by postal money order or registered letter.

The REPUBLIC, for 1874, will be furnished at the regular subscription price $2 per year, in magazine form, or at $3, handsomely bound, with Index.

Any person sending five subscribers and $10, may draw, for getting up the club, either an additional copy for the current year, or a copy, with Index. for 1874. Sample copies forwarded on receipt of ten cents.

Address,
REPUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.



J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.
*Physician and Surgeon,*
OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,
mar21 NEW ORLEANS.



G. H. GRIFFIN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker
*U. S. Claim and Bounty Agent.*
NEAR POST OFFICE,
Pointe Coupee, La.

☞Especial attention given to renting property, collecting rents, bills, &c., sale of household furniture, real estate, movables and immovables of every description at owners residence or at the Auction Mart.

Persons having claims against the U. S. Government, for property taken during during the late war, or for Bounty and arrears of pay will meet spredy relief by calling or addressing tois office.

☞Persons desirous of buying or selling Real Estate will also find it to their advantange to call.

☞Parties holding Land Warrants of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Florida War, Blackhawk War, Mexican War, and all wars except the last one, for which none has been issued, will hear of something to their advantage by addressing this office.

☞Will also buy College Scrip.



W. J. ARMITAGE,
*Commercial Collector,*
—AND—
GENERAL AGENT
For the renting of houses and collecting of rents. Tenants ejected promptly. Mortgage paper bought and sold.
OFFICE 162 JULIA STREET.
PROMPT RETURNS, &c., &c.
☞Special attention given to all claims left with me for collection. Hand in your bills at once and get your money collected.



MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
B. T. WALSHE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING,
No. 110 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.



THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS
—AND—
*TRUST COMPANY.*
A SAVINGS BANK.
Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.
*No. 182 Canal Street,*
Corner of Dryades.
Bank Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from 6 to 8 o'clock.
☞Interest allowed on deposits.☜
C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
HENRY BACAS,
Assistant Cashier.



*LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.*
SPLENDID SCHEME—
ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

*Louisiana State Lottery Company,*
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS G.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on
Saturday, May 30, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $20,000 is | | $20,000 |
| 1 prize of | 10,000 is | | 10,000 |
| 1 prize of | 5,000 is | | 5,000 |
| 40 prizes of | 500 are | | 20,000 |
| 200 prizes of | 100 are | | 20,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $20,000 prize are | | $2,700 |
| 9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are | | 1,800 |
| 9 approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5000 prize are | | 900 |
| 270 Prizes, amounting to | | $30,400 |

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $300. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

☞Orders to be addressed to
"*Louisiana State Lottery Company,*"
Lock Box 692, P. O.,
New Orleans,
☞Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter. feb28'74



WAVERLEY MAGAZINE.
For Family Instruction and Amusement.
EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.
*Office, Waverly Publishing House;*
ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most astidious circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of
*TALES,*
*HISTORY,*
*BIOGRAPHY,*
together with
*Music and Poetry,*
The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy for 12 months | $6 00 |
| One copy for 6 months | 3 00 |
| One copy for 3 months | 1 50 |

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above, and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same.

A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money ir received.

Monthly parts; $7 a year, in all cases.

We will send one copy of the weekly
*WAVERLY MAGAZINE*
and either
"Lady's Gazette of Fashion,"
"Atlantic Monthly,"
"Harper's Magazine."
"Weekly," or "Bazar," or
"Godey's Lady's Book,"
one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribe—The proper way to subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money-order in a letter, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the pos office, county, and State very plainly written as post marks are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.



G. CASENAVE,
UNDERTAKER
88.....BOURBON STREET.....8.
*NEW ORLEANS.*



THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
FOR 1874.
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analagous periodical in the world.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds: Useful Notes, Facts, Receipts, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various Arts.

Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling Mining and Metallurgy: Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and heat.

The Latest Discoveries in Photography Chemistry, New and Useful Applications, of Chemistry in the Arts and in Domestic or Household Economy.

The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Microscopy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Botany Horticulture, Agriculture, Architecture, Rural Economy, Household Economy, Food, Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and Health.

In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the Scientific American. No person who desires to be intelligently informed can afford to be without this paper.

Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufactures, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and people of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room every Reading Room, College, Academy or School.

Published weekly, splendidly illustrated only $3 a year.

The Yearly Numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN make two splended volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in contents to *Four Thousand ordinary Book pages.* An Official List of all Patents issued is published weekly. ☞Specimen copies sent free. Address the publishers, MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row New York.

PATENTS.

In connections with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs MUNN & Co., are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had over 25 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the world. If you have made an invention, write them a letter and send a sketch; they will promptly inform you, free of charge, whether your device is new and patentable. They will also send you, *free of charge,* a copy of the Patent Laws in full, with instructions how to proceed to obtain a patent. Address MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New York.



*Good Books for All.*
"BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS."

Works that should be found in every Library—within the reach of all readers—Works to entertain, instruct and improve. Copies will be sent by return post, on receipt of price.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, or Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperment and External Forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine," with more than One Thousand *Illustrations.* By S. R. Wells. Price $5.00.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A Ready Prescriber and Hygenic Adviser. With Reference to the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualities of every kind. With a Glossury and copious Index. By Joel Shew, M. D. Illustrated with nearly 300 Engravings. One large volume intended for use in the Family. $4.00.

HOW TO READ CHARACTER. A New Illustrated Hand-book of Phrenology and Physiognomy, for Students and Examiners, with a Chart for recording the sizes of the organs of the Brain, in the Delineation of Character, with upwards of 170 Engravings, latest and best. Muslin, $1.25.

THE PARENTS' GUIDE; or Human Development through Inherited Tendencies. By Mrs. HESTER PENDLETON. Second edition revised and enlarged. One vol. 12mo. Price $1.50.

CONSTITUTION OF MAN. Considered in relation to External Objects. By GEORGE COMBE. The only authorized American Edition. With Twenty Engravings, $1.75.

THE HYGIENIC HAND-BOOK: a Practical Guide for the Sick-Room. Alphabetically arranged with Appendix. By R. T. TRALL. One vol. 12mo, 300 pp. Muslin. $2.00.

"HOW TO WRITE," "HOW TO TALK," "HOW TO BEHAVE," and "HOW to DO Business," a Hand-Book indispensable for Home Improvement, in one vol. $2.25.

WEDLOCK; or, the Right Relation of the Sexes. Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, and showing who may and who may not marry. A guide for both Sexes. $1 50.

ORATORY—SACRED AND SECULAR; or, the Extemporaneous Speaker. Including a Chairman's Guide for conducting Public Meetings according to Parliamentary forms. $1 50.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANCY, Physiological and Moral Treatment. By Andrew Combe M. D. $1 50.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. A Manual for Students, showing the most scientific and rational application to all forms of Acute and Chronic Disease by the different combinations of Electricity, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, and Human Magnetism. $2 00.

HISTORY OF SALEM WITCHCRAFT; "The Planchette Mystery," and "Modern Spiritualism," with Dr Doddridge's Dream, in one vol. Price, $1 00.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. The People's Pictorial Edition. Beautifully illustrated with nearly Sixty Engravings. Cloth, gilt, beveled boards. Only $1 00.

POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN. With Notes. Beautifully Illustrated. Cloth, Gilt, beveled boards. $1 00.

THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE. A New Pocket Dictionary and Reference Book. Embracing Synonyms, Technical Terms, Abbreviations, Foreign Phrases, Writing for the Press, Punctuation, Proof-Reading, and othe valuable information. 75 cents.

PHRENOLOGICAL BUST. Showing the latest classification, and exact location of all the Organs of the Brain. It is divided so as to show each Organ on one side; and all the groups on the other. Sent by express. Price, $2 00.

Inclose amount in a Registered Letter, or in a P. O. Order for one or for all the above, and address S. R. WELLS, publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents Wanted.



COLORED SEAMENS' HOME.
GEORGE TAYLOR,
NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,
*THIRD DISTRICT,*
*Boarding and Lodging*
—FOR—
SEAMEN.

# The Louisianian.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

## THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information — guidance — encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

*POLICY.*

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

*TAXATION.*

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

*EDUCATION.*

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

*FINAL.*

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

## RATES OF POSTAGE.

*LETTERS.*

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

*BOOKS.*

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight..2 cts.
Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.....2 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

*NEWSPAPERS.*

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dailies..... | 35 cts. | per qr. |
| Weeklies..... | 5 " | " |
| Monthlies (not over 4 oz).. | 3 " | " |
| Quarterlies..... | 1 " | " |

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

*MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.*

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

*MONEY ORDERS.*

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

*POST ITEMS.*

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in glass can be sent by mail.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

*FEDERAL OFFICERS.*

Edward H Durell—United States District Judge, office in Customhouse.

J. R. Beckwith—District Attorney, office in Customhouse.

S. B. Packard—United States Marshal, office in Customhouse.

Registers in Bankruptcy — C. S. Kellogg, Customhouse building, First District. D. Augustin, 41 Exchange Place, Second District. W. J. Q. Baker, Monroe, La.

Appraiser of United States Courts—H. G. Heartt, Customhouse building.

Office United States Pensions—R. H Isabelle, 212 Baronne.

United States Signal Service—Nelson Gorom, office Customhous building

United States Treasury in Louisiana—In United States Branch Mint, corner Esplanade and North Peters; Benj F. Flanders, Assistant Treasurer.

United States Internal Revenue Department—Collector's office in Customhouse; S. A. Stockdale, Collector First District Louisiana.

United States Customhouse—Canal street, between Decatur and Peters; James F. Casey, Collector.

Surveyor's Office—J. M. G. Parker, Customhouse.

United States Surveyor General's Office—Everett W. Foster, Surveyor, Customhouse.

Weigher's Department—F. W. Eichholz, Chief Weigher, Customhouse.

Gauger's Department—William H. Finnegan, Customhouse.

Naval Officer of the Port of New Orleans—Charles Dillingham, Naval Officer, Customhouse.

Appraiser's Office—J. R. G. Pitkin, General Appraiser, Customhouse.

Military Department of the Gulf—Gen. W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th Cavalry, Commanding, Headquarters 249 Camp street.

United States Land Office—Harry Lott, Register, Customhouse building.

Post Office—Customhouse building. Hours for delivery, 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Charles W. Ringgold, Postmaster.

LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT.

William P. Kellogg, of Orleans, Governor.
C. C. Antoine, of Caddo, Lieut.-Governor.
A. P. Field, of Orleans, Attorney General.
P. G. Deslonde, of Iberville, Sec. of State.
Antoine Dubuclet, of Iberville, Treasurer.
Charles Clinton, of Orleans, Auditor.
Wm. G. Brown, of Orleans, Superintendent of Public Education.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

J. T. Ludeling, of Ouachita, Chief Justice
R. K. Howell, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
P. H. Morgan, of Orleans, Associate Justice.
J. G. Taliaferro, of Catahoula, Associate Justice.
W. J. Wyly, of Carroll, Associate Justice,

*CITY OFFICIALS.*

Mayor—L. A. Wiltz, Room 9, City Hall.

Administrator of Accounts—J. Calhoun, Room 1, City Hall.

Administrator of Finance—Louis Schneider, Room 2, City Hall.

Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings—Chas. Fitzenreiter, Room 23, City Hall.

Administrator of Police — Robert Brewster, Room 12, City Hall.

Administrator of Commerce—B. M. Turnbull, Room 14, City Hall.

Administrator of Assessments—H. F. Sturcken, Room 15, City Hall.

Administrator of Improvements—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.

City Attorney—Geo. S. Lacy, Room 21, City Hall.

Surveyor's Department—W. H. Bell, Room 19, City Hall.

City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.

Board of Health—Office, 159 Canal street.

Commissioners of City Park—Office 11 Carondelet.

Coroners — J. N. Folwell, First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts; office, Davidson Court. John Grayer, Second and Third Districts; office, 45 St. Peter street.

First—Office, Davidson Court, Michael Gernon, Judge.

Second — Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor; Eugene Staes, Judge.

Third—Office, 87 Elysian Fields, bet. Royal and Dauphine; Webster Long, Judge.

Fourth—Office, Rousseau street, near Jackson, W. W. McCullough, Recorder

First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.

Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.

Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Larescbe, Justice.

Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.

Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otts, Justice.

Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.

Seventh—908 Magasine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.

Eight Justice Court—August Saulet, Justice.

Sheriffalty of Parish and City of New Orleans—Office in Court House; Isaac W. Patton, Sheriff.

Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages—F. C. Antoine, 192 Canal street.

Notaries Public—H. Hero, Jr., 17 Commercial Place, Custodian of Notarial Records.

City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perilliat street, opposite Locust.

Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

*PUBLIC SCHOOLS.*

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.

Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.

Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road

Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.

Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.

Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.

Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

*ASYLUMS*—CONTINUED.

Chalmette—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.

Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Boys; cor Franklin and Perdide.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveuue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Ohartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

*ASYLUMS.*

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, sonthwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French,

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

*FOREIGN CONSULS.*

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galii, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dieter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

*EXPRESS COMPANIES.*

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

*TELEGRAPH OFFICES.*

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

*HOTELS.*

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

*NEWSPAPERS.*

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal,

*RAILROAD DEPOTS.*

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.


The Mitchell & Ramellsberg
FURNITURE CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE,
MATTRASSES,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,
103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,
ORESQUE BUILDING,
NEW ORLEANS.

COLORED SEAMENS' HOME.
GEORGE TAYLOR,
NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,
*THIRD DISTRICT,*
*Boarding and Lodging*
FOR
SEAMEN.

PARTIES
WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS
FOR CASH
Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at
*BRASELMAN & ADAM'S*
CASH HOUSE
THAN
ELSEWHERE.
A Glance through their immense stock
OF
Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formossas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.
WILL CONVINCE


## THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Narket
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Rampart and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rocheblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Press
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson strs
*133 " Derbigny and Conti streets
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & J Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St, Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and Spain streets
*414 " Poet and Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
*513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
*515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st. near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
*614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine streets


# The Sun.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

The Weekly Sun is too widely known to require an extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine Republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have The Weekly Sun at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1 00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2 00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6 00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN,"
New York City.

THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB
Printing Establishment,
644.....CAMP STREET.....644
NEW ORLEANS.

We are now prepared to execute every
DESCRIPTION
—OF—
PRINTING,
SUCH AS
Mammoth Posters,
Fancy Show Cards,
Railroad Work,
Lawyers' Briefs,
Book Work,
Steamboat Work,
Business Cards,
Programmes,
Handbills,
And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING
—OF—
EVERY DESCRIPTION
Executed with Dispatch.

Steamboat Printing.
Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest to call at our Office and
LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

*Posters and Handbills*
IN
BLACK AND COLORED INKS,
AND OF EVERY SIZE.

BILL HEADS
On any quality of paper—
Prices Accordingly.
Insurance Policies and Blanks.
Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables,
In fact, all kinds of
Job Printing
can be executed at this Office—not only with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

*Leeland University.*

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such, a special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Rollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,
REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets,—out towards Carrollton

# THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
FOR 1874.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analagous periodical in the world.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds: Useful Notes, Facts, Receipts, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various Arts.

Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Eilling Minning and Metallnagy: Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and heat.

The Latest Discoveries in Photography, Chemistry, New and Useful Applications of Chemistry in the Arts and in Domestic or Household Economy.

The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Microscopy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Betany Horticulture, Agriculture, Architecture, Rural Economy, Household Economy, Food, Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and Health.

In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the Scientific American. No person who desires to be intelligently informed can afford to be without this paper.

Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufactures, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and people of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room every Reading Room, College, Academy or School.

Published weekly, splendidly illustrated only $3 a year.

The Yearly Numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN make two splended volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in contents to *Four Thousand ordinary Book pages.* An Official List of all Patents issued is published weekly. Specimen copies sent free. Address the publishers, MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row New York.

PATENTS.

In connections with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs MUNN & Co., are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had over 25 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the world. If you have made an invention, write them a letter and send a sketch; they will promptly inform you, free of charge, whether your device is new and patentable. They will also send you, *free of charge,* a copy of the Patent Laws in full, with instructions how to proceed to obtain a patent. Address MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New York.

*Good Books for All.*

"BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS."

Works that should be found in every Library—within the reach of all readers—Works to entertain, instruct and improve. Copies will be sent by return Post, on receipt of price.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, or Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperment and External Forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine," with more than One Thousand *Illustrations.* By S. R. Wells. Price $5.00.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A Ready Prescriber and Hygenic Adviser. With Reference to the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualities of every kind. With a Glossory and copious Index. By Joel Shew, M. D. Illustrated with nearly 300 Engravings. One large volume intended for use in the Family. $4.00.

HOW TO READ CHARACTER. A New Illustrated Hand-book of Phrenology and Physiognomy, for Students and Examiners, with a Chart for recording the sizes of the organs of the Brain, in the Delineation of Character, with upwards of 170 Engravings, latest and best. Muslin, $1.25.

THE PARENTS' GUIDE; or Human Development through Inherited Tendencies. By Mrs. HESTER PENDLETON. Second edition revised and enlarged. One vol. 12mo. Price $1.50.

CONSTITUTION OF MAN. Considered in relation to External Objects. By GEORGE COMBE. The only authorized American Edition. With Twenty Engravings, $1.75.

THE HYGIENIC HAND-BOOK: a Practical Guide for the Sick-Room. Alphabetically arranged with Appendix. By R. T. TRALL. One vol. 12mo, 300 pp. Muslin. $2.00.

"HOW TO WRITE," "HOW TO TALK," "HOW TO BEHAVE," and "HOW to DO Business," a Hand-Book indispensable for Home Improvement, in one vol. $2.25.

WEDLOCK; or, the Right Relation of the Sexes. Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal Selection, and showing who may and who may not marry. A guide for both Sexes. $1 50.

ORATORY—SACRED AND SECULAR; or, the Extemporaneous Speaker. Including a Chairman's Guide for conducting Public Meetings according to Parliamentary forms. $1 50.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANCY, Physiologica and Moral Treatment. By Andrew Combe M. D. $1 50.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. A Manual for Students, showing the most scientific and rational application to all forms of Acute and Chronic Disease by the different combinations of Electricity, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, and Human Magnetism. $2 00.

HISTORY OF SALEM WITCHCRAFT; "The Planchette Mystery," and "Modern Spiritualism," with Dr Doddridge's Dream, in one vol. Price, $1 00.

ÆSOP'S FABLES. The People's Pictorial Edition. Beautifully illustrated with nearly Sixty Engravings. Cloth, gilt, beveled boards. Only $1 00.

POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN. With Notes. Beautifully Illustrated. Cloth, Gilt, beveled boards, $1 00.

THE RIGHT WORD IN THE RIGHT PLACE. A New Pocket Dictionary and Reference Book. Embracing Synonyms, Technical Terms, Abbreviations, Foreign Phrases, Writing for the Press, Punctuation, Proof-Reading, and other valuable information. 75 cents.

PHRENOLOGICAL BUST. Showing the latest classification, and exact location of all the Organs of the Brain. It is divided so as to show each Organ on one side; and all the groups on the other. Sent by express. Price, $2 00.

Inclose amount in a Registered Letter, or in a P. O. Order for one or for all the above, and address S. R. WELLS, publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New York. Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED for the Great Dollar Weekly,
THE UNITED STATES,
An 8 page, 32 column weekly.
Forty per cent. commission to agents.
For specimens and particulars inclose stamp and address,
H. C. BARTLETT